

pholed barricades across the streets, and all by trampling with bayonets, the Americans had possession of a vast building used as a prison of

side of the town, they found the bridge intact. It broken. Nothing daunted by that, they crossed the stream and entered the town by the gate of its depth. Immediately behind the gate is a large farmhouse, which forms the first of the town on this side. The walls of it had been pulled, and the windows were occupied by the soldiers of the Austrians. The first street after it was a street long, the last Zouave street, by the 3d of the Line, on one side, and the 4th of the Line on the other. The town was strongly occupied and obstinately defended. Concealed in the houses, the Zouaves, who were protected, directed a murderous fire on the attacking columns. They never showed themselves instant in the open, but, behind the houses, they kept up a constant fire. To this disadvantage, they occasioned a good deal of loss. The town was cleared of the Austrians. Just on the south of the town is a large building, once a chateau, now used by the Austrians as a House of Correction in the middle of the square, and is surrounded by a large dry ditch. To this square a large

¹ Everything went on as orderly as possible, so that, in the evening, the Provisional Postmaster could announce that the mails would leave for Turin as well as for Milan, Bologna, Milan, Genoa, and with regard to the Milan-Milan railway, the cars called upon to put out at least one light in each window, and to leave the doors of the houses open during the first part of the night. Not the slightest disturbance took place.

² The next day, the city, the Communal Council assembled, and, applying of the steps taken by the Municipal Corporation, in consideration of the extraordinary events which had happened, the following resolutions were carried by it unanimously and with loud cries of: *Viva l'Italia! Viva il Re! Viva!* and *Viva i governatori!*

³ The Communal Council approves of all the resolutions of the Municipal Corporation and notes that the address proposed by the latter to His Majesty King Victor Emanuel, and the Commission to send to His Majesty the homage of the city.

⁴ It was determined that the Municipal Corporation should express to His Majesty the Emperor of the French the

side in the Palazzo Basco. With every step this gigantic crowd swelled more and more, until the whole of Rome was one dense mass of human beings in slow progress. This crowd, already sufficiently animated, became more and more so by the hurrahs with which it was it was received passing under the windows and balcony filled with people, shouting and waving handkerchiefs. The crowd moved on without any trace of police or soldiers, without any accident or even a word of quarrel; women and children among them, as well as men, cheered to their hearts' content the King, who appeared in the balcony, and the Emperor, who came to the balcony with him. The Italians are said not to be able to govern themselves! "As to the military movements, there is nothing new. Another small encounter with the Austrian rear guard is talked of, but there is no reliable news about it."

"Yesterday Garibaldi came down to see his Majesty the King, by whom he was received in the most gracious manner. He left again this morning."

"This morning the Emperor went to Malegnano, and it was back again by noon."

TURIN, June 14.
The bulletins show a continued rapid retreat of the
Austrians and steady pursuit by the French. The

the Adige, and even the more distant Ozio has never been thought a favorable position for defense. They have taken one probably by this time and will be in the sight of Mantua, and are reaching that terrible triangle formed by Peschiera, Verona, and Mantua, through which Charles Albert eleven years ago feared to follow Raderffy. Will they stand and fight there? It seems to me that they will not. They will take the first of their own selected battle-ground, and all fortresses that intervene between the Tizino and the Mincio will fall like houses of cards. But will they stand upon the Mincio? Charles Albert was able to rebuke Pischers, and to rebuke Charles Albert did. If Pischers should fall, the Garda Lake falls with it into the hands of the conqueror; the valley of the Adige would then necessarily be interrupted, and the only other communication with the Venetian Republic supplies of the Venetian army, which would not include the Venetian Padua, and Venice. But Venice herself is even imminent danger; and if the French should succeed in effecting a landing there, and in placing an army upon the River Piave, they will turn the line of

crowd awaited them—it was on Sunday—the Lombards who were at the head of the column, waving their export for joy. They looked up to the windows and shouted "Evviva l'Italia! Evviva la Francia!"

"The Hungarians said nothing; the Germans were discontent."

THE COMING OPERATIONS.

The *Nord* of yesterday says:

"The second series of the military operations of the allied armies are being pushed on with great vigor. They will be dramatically commenced by sea and land. We shall see if the Austrians will be more fortunate behind their fortresses than upon the rivers of Italy and in open field. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invade the Austrian frontier. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command will proceed without delay toward the lesser Po to support the right wing of the French army.

"Beside the unskilful abandoned by the Austrians

live army of French companies, steel your courage and be prepared to meet the enemy. As often as the Tyrol was in danger your fathers did so, and you, their worthy descendants, will follow their example. It is the question of the defense of the rights of the Emperor that is and it is your duty to oppose any attempt to obtain possession of the fertile Tyrol. Also the question of the frontiers which you must defend with your powerful hands which are well skilled in the use of arms. The time has come for proving to the Emperor that you are deserving of the confidence which he reposes in you."

THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE EAST.

The last number of the *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a complete enumeration of the "army of observation" under Marshal Pelissier's command. It consists of four divisions of infantry and four divisions of cavalry, and a reserve of 10,000 men, with a war wagon. A division of infantry on a war footing is 12,000 strong; and there are 16 regiments of cavalry, each composed of 12 squadrons, the squadron consisting of 120 men. From these data, therefore, it appears that the army of observation